

THE
BLACK BOOK;
OR, A
COMPLETE KEY

To the late RATTLE at
M I N D E N.

By a BLACKSMITH.

*My Kot was a white Kot, but she shall be a black
Kot t'ye Sur.* OLD PROVERB.



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BLACK BOOK

OF

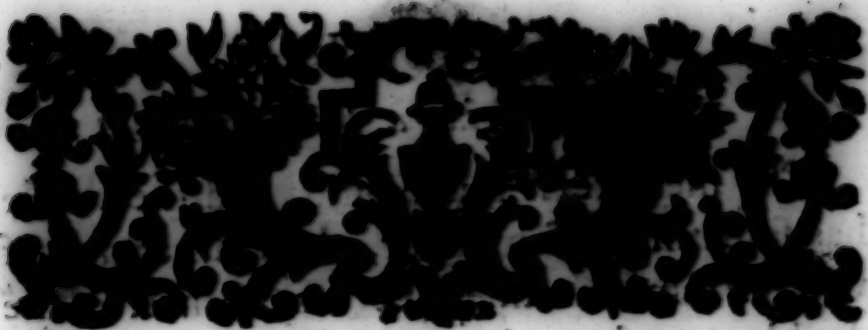
COMMITTEES

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN THE SENATE

AND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK



THE

BLACK BOOK.

KEY.

An antidote against the poison of popular censure.

Burd, 6d.



HIS pamphlet is no more than an hackney letter, and seems to have been written with no other design, than to levy a small contribution on the public, for the benefit of the author or bookseller. The substance is a remonstrance, requesting the public to suspend its judgment on the conduct of a late commander, till he shall be heard.

W

B

KEY

KEY II.

The art of preserving a poem. Burd, 1 s.

The measure is hudibrastic, and the whole has something of humour, though nothing of wit. From the title, we may conceive the double *entendre*, which is no bad one. Then to make an allegorical caricatura; it is humbly inscribed to the confectioner in chief, of the British c-v-l-y; whom the author thus addresses, in some of his best lines.

While some with over-warmth engage,
Nor fix the mod'rate bounds of rage,
And others who don't love the fun,
Think it the safest way to run.
O! S——e, *thine* shall be the lay,
Who neither fought, nor run away;
Who tamely view'd the battle round,
Yet bravely, firmly, stood your ground;
Whose soul unmov'd by low ambition,
Supinely in a safe position,
Not ev'n the trumpet's danger mov'd,
To what (in fact) it ne'er approv'd;
Whose prudent mind, to rage a stranger,
Despises glory — mix'd with danger.
Whose smell's so delicate, we hear,
It can't the scent of powder bear;

Whose

(3)

Whose tympanum's so fine and thin,
It can't endure the cannon's din ;
But like a beau, who knows his distance,
Stood still, and scorn'd to make resistance.

The whole is extremely coarse, in some places very low, and in others very insipid. The writer has tried, condemned, and almost executed the confectioner ; without telling us his crime. The piece is evidently calculated as a catch-penny ; got up in great hurry, much confusion, and little attention.

K E Y III.

The conduct of a noble Lord scrutinized. Fuller, I s.

The writer's motto, (*venit, vidit, stetit*) immediately conveys to us an idea on which side the question he writes. He endeavours to set to our view, by insinuation and inuendo, the crimes of mutiny, disaffection, cowardice, and corruption, supposing, afterwards, that a pique, which he imagines, has subsisted between P—F——, and the noble lord, to have given rise to all the present clamour. “ On what this “ pique is founded” says he, “ is not in my “ power to assert ; but it is evident, from the “ disagreement, and animosities among the “ troops, something of this sort did subsist. I

B 2

“ am

“ am influenced to think, somebody was de-
 “ firous of commanding in chief, that was not
 “ commissioned ; but the friend and advocate
 “ of the protestant religion knew how dan-
 “ gerous it was to yield those reins he held,
 “ to the capricious, opinionated youth.” In a
 chronology of transactions ; in all of which,
 we are to suppose the noble Lord, a leading
 Person, he speaks of the *Rochfort* expedition
 thus ; “ In the year 17** , an e—p—n was
 “ set on foot to R—b—t, it went, and after
 “ making a parade several days on the high
 “ seas, came back ; but the messengers forgot
 “ to deliver their message. This engrossed
 “ the attention of the whole n——n ; they
 “ could not be persuaded that memory is fal-
 “ lible. Philosophers were appointed to de-
 “ cide this important controversy ; their opi-
 “ nions were divided. Another appointment
 “ was made, when it was unanimously re-
 “ solved, agreeable to the doctrine of *Vento*,
 “ that the organs of memory might be in-
 “ *fractuated*. It was also unanimously re-
 “ solved, at the same appointment, that next
 “ to self-examination, nothing was so disa-
 “ greeable, as the setting to examine the im-
 “ perfections of those, whose perfections had
 “ shewn themselves on many public occasi-
 “ ons.” From these extracts, the reader may
 judge

judge of the stile, and we shall say, upon the whole, it is hardly sufficient to inflame the minds of the people, for which purpose it seems to be calculated.

K E Y IV.

Remarks on a pamphlet, entitled, the conduct of a noble Lord, scrutinized. Thrush, 1 s.

As the foregoing author requested an answer, this author has chose to give it him in remarks; which seem to be wrote with some knowledge, but little spirit. He accounts for the noble lord's conduct, on the first of *August* last, in these words, " It was most prudent for him to keep the *French* at bay in *Hale*, since an attack on that side might endanger his flank. He kept that large corps inactive, which might have assisted the center, to make greater havock among the British infantry. It does not seem an officer of judgment, in that position, would have acted in any other manner. Before he could charge the *French*, in the village of *Hale*, he must cross the *Werra*, and this could not be done without *Chevreuse's* knowledge. Suppose he attacked the *gend armerie*, or *carbiniers*, he would not have been able to sustain the cannonade of *Hale* . . . His presence in that situation awed the enemy; because, if they
" moved

" moved either from the village or morass, he
 " could attack with advantage. But they wait-
 " ed his passing the rivulet, when his inevi-
 " table destruction would have followed," and
 " concludes thus, " I hope these few remarks,
 " if not sufficient to silence popular clamour,
 " will at least guide it with more circumspec-
 " tion, and be an hint to the rational man ;
 " something of situation should be considered."
 The most valuable part of this pamphlet is
 an affixed plan of the late battle, which we
 are told, was drawn by an officer on the spot.
 It may, for what we know, be very accurate.

K E Y V.

A letter to a late noble commander. Griffiths, 1s.

This is an expostulatory letter, and seems to
 have fallen from the pen of a gentleman ; the
 stile is clear, regular, and easy, and the senti-
 ment is every where striking. Had the wri-
 ter's judgment been equal to his elegance of
 expression, we might have ventured to say,
 his piece merits a more particular notice, than
 any we have seen. We shall transcribe a few
 paragraphs, which contain near the principal
 substance, and leave the reader to judge for
 himself.

" To

" To your country's detriment, and your
 " own dishonour, the expectations of the pub-
 " lic are disappointed, we looked for a com-
 " mander, and we find a commentator; we
 " depended on an active warrior, and we find
 " an idle disputant; one, who in the field of
 " battle debates upon orders, with all the
 " phlegm of an academic, when he ought to
 " execute them with all the vigour and intrep-
 " idity of a hero." . . . " Why do we find,
 " that in the day of action, the troops said to
 " have been under your immediate command,
 " remained in shameful inactivity, and stood
 " as tame spectators of the slaughter of their
 " countrymen and confederates? Why is the
 " right wing composed of forces fit to with-
 " stand the Macedonian phalanx, or the Ro-
 " man cuneus, stigmatized with reproach."

" You alone, my lord, can answer these
 " interrogatories; your country will demand
 " satisfaction in these particulars; your ho-
 " nour, nay more, depends on the explana-
 " tion."

" These circumstances, which carry with
 " them their own evidence, seem to declare
 " you culpable. They are hitherto uncon-
 " troverted, and powerful reasons will be re-
 " quired

“ quired to justify a conduct, so seemingly
 “ dishonourable and inexcusable.”

KEY VI.

*A vindication of the right honourable lord
 George Sackville. Henderson, 6 d.*

A defence, badly handled, oftentimes does the
 defendant more harm than an accusation. Let
 it suffice to say, this vindication, is wrote with-
 out his lordship's knowledge or consent.

KEY VII.

A letter to the marquis of Granby. Pridden, 1s.

This letter contains an account of the many
 reports which have been propagated here, to
 which the writer desires the marquis will give
 him, or the public, an answer, whether they
 are founded on truth; yet says, “ That these
 “ are glaring falsehoods hardly needs pointing
 “ out. . . . Well may *Maubert* say, *we can*
 “ *swallow all things but a sceppe,*” and quotes
Essai sur le constitution d'Angleterre, whereas
Maubert never wrote such a work. The sub-
 stance of the whole, taking it in the writer's
 own words, is no more than this, “ Do not,
 “ my lord, imagine, I think him innocent, or
 “ am positive he is guilty. I hold any senti-
 “ ment and judgment in suspense, waiting the
 “ deter-

" determination of you, or some other such
 " upright man. It is not, I am conscious, my
 " place to accuse upon hearsay, without being
 " certain any one advancement is fact. I will
 " not, at the expence of his character, call
 " him by the transcending names of *magnani-*
 " *mous* or *glorious*, or by the vile aspersions of
 " *cowardice* or *disaffection*. As I do not ac-
 " cuse, not having sufficient reasons, so I will
 " not vindicate, not having any authentic ac-
 " count of his conduct. For upon the strength
 " of hearsay, the report of malice, the infi-
 " nuation of faction, and the inuendo of au-
 " thors, no complex idea can be formed."

K E Y VIII.

*An address to the people of England, in which
 the conduct of lieutenant general lord George
 Sackville is properly considered.* Burd, 1 s.

This is no more than a criticism on key V.
 from which the author has quoted near half
 his pamphlet. He sets out with a parade of
 virulence against his brothers, the hackney-
 writers. He says, " No sooner were the or-
 " ders and acknowledgments of prince *Fer-*
 " *dinand* made public, and the world began
 " to imagine from thence, that a general of-
 " ficer had misbehaved in *Germany*, than the
 " fowers of falshood and scurrility were im-
 C " mediately

“ mediately broken up, and such heaps of
“ filth and rubbish came down the kennels of
“ dulness, as deluged the whole town.” But
has forgot to fulfil his promise in the title.

K E Y IX.

*A letter from a p—— m——e in I—l—d, to
a certain great man, who was out of town on
the first of August last.* Stevens, 1 s.

It is something difficult to discover the writer's aim, or to say what is the substance of his letter. Those who are acquainted with the vile aspersions thrown on the p—m—e's character; may, form an idea from the motto, *I am distressed for thee my brother Jonathan; thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women.*

K E Y X.

The true cause of a certain g—— officer's conduct, on the first of August last. Stevens, 1 s.

This pretended true cause, which is a poetical performance, is certainly the most wretched production the press could have teemed. We would advise the bard to reflect;

Whether 'tis better with the pen to scribble
The flights and fancies of outrageous nonsense;
Or

Or lay down the pen, and cease to tire
The patience of the world ?

KEY XL.

*Ode on the glorious victory obtained by the allied
army in Germany, over the French, in the
plains near Minden. Dodsley, &c. 1 s.*

Perhaps the merit of this piece may, in
some measure, compensate for the indecency
of the last ; but how far the author's preten-
sions to poetry are founded on genius, may not
be difficult to discover from the following
lines,—speaking of major general *Kingsey*.

Kingsey's no more !
See where ! beneath his foaming steed
All bath'd in gore !
He bury'd lyes,
The hostile plain his bier !
Or ties of friendship, gratitude, or love,
Must heart-enobling pity move ;
And prompt the gen'rous tear !
In danger first, and first in high renown,
'Midst the thick foe he press'd with onward
speed ;
'Twas this his fame, if not his life preserv'd ;
And thus of fortune fickle dame deserv'd !
Her brightest favours, not severest frown.

But cease my plaints — Great *King Jley* is not
dead !

Or why that sword suspended over his head ?

An *officer*, he faintly cries,

Angels the sound convey'd,

And glorious *King Jley* prisoner is made.

But short the date——

His troops behold it — Their hearts with
rage dilate ;

A gen'rous band rush in to his relief,

Rush in impetuous, and bring off their chief.

K E Y XII.

The monitor, number 216. September 8, 1759.
Scott, 2 d.

As much of this paper as is particularly relative to the present commotion, we shall transcribe, and leave every reader to make his own remarks.

“ What a strange age is this ! full of pa-
“ radoxes ! full of contradictions ! Nobility
“ without honour ! generals without cou-
“ rage ! the sword victorious in the hands
“ of private gentlemen ! inactive in the hands
“ of a military chief ! Britain lavish in her fa-
“ vours to foreign officers ; and she, that hi-
“ therto had never suffered in her honour, by
“ the shiness of her military officers, is called
“ upon to examine into the conduct of a com-
“ mander,

“ mander, from whose noble birth and ex-
“ traction; military knowledge; favour of
“ his sovereign; and his particular activity in
“ exposing Admiral Byng, and bringing him
“ to an untimely death: we had great reason
“ to hope for every thing, that courage and
“ loyalty could inspire a noble and honest
“ heart to attempt and perform.

“ I am not bringing a railing accusation:
“ nor do I admit the prejudice of popular cla-
“ mour to the injury of the object of pub-
“ lic resentment. All endeavours to misre-
“ present facts, or to debar an offender of a
“ fair and legal trial, are unjust.

“ But it is the right of an injured people;
“ a people, whose money, whose blood, and
“ their national interest are concerned in every
“ act and deed of their general, to canvass his
“ conduct, and to force him to answer for
“ those particulars, whereby they apprehend
“ themselves to be injured. . . .

“ What a contrast will it be for an historian
“ to transmit to posterity the military charac-
“ ters of the British generals in *Germany* and
“ *India*; to recount the glorious actions of a
“ *Clive*, who from a mere motion of serving
“ his country, without the regular documents
“ of

“ of military art, has made the British name
 “ as formidable upon the *Ganges*, as ever was
 “ the sword of *Alexander*; and at his will
 “ deposes and makes kings, gives war and
 “ peace to those populous and rich nations :
 “ and to give a fair impartial relation of that
 “ general, who on the banks of the *Wexer*,
 “ when ordered to attack the enemy ; when
 “ their total overthrow might depend upon
 “ obedience to those orders ; when the honour
 “ and interest of his country required the ut-
 “ most effort in pursuit of the advantages, that
 “ offered in the day of battle ; is said, to have
 “ forgot the duty he owed to his commander
 “ in chief ; and contrary to the art of war, in
 “ which he gloried to have acquired a superior
 “ knowledge, refused to cover the infantry
 “ engaged with the enemy, remaining an idle
 “ spectator of the glorious actions of our allies,
 “ without once attempting to assist them in
 “ the defeat, or pursuit of the common e-
 “ nemy . . .

“ What atonement can he make to the
 “ manes of the infantry, (who like true Bri-
 “ tish heroes, chose to die rather than give
 “ way,) deserted by their cavalry, by whom
 “ they ought to have been supported, and left
 “ exposed to the whole power of the enemy ?

“ What

“ What defence can such a general set up to
“ exculpate a conduct, which could be in-
“ fluenced, neither by duty, or love, nor gra-
“ titude ; neither by motives of honour, nor
“ of public good, to join in the attack and
“ defeat of the common enemy ; when he
“ declaimed so loudly and justly against the
“ conduct of him, to whose pusillanimity the
“ nation ascribed the loss of *Minorca* ; who
“ in that case, would not admit an error of
“ judgment to plead for the life of the delin-
“ quent ; who was deaf to all alleviations of
“ the admiral’s crime grounded upon the no-
“ bleness of his birth and alliances ; or upon
“ his great and long experience in naval af-
“ fairs ; and who could not be satisfied with
“ any thing less than the blood of a command-
“ ing officer at sea, who did not *do all in his*
“ *power* against the enemy of his country ? . .

“ He was in a station, which left him no
“ will of his own to act or not to act ; there-
“ fore his disputing, or his not complying with
“ the orders of a superior officer to attack the
“ enemy, will not admit of an error in judg-
“ ment. It is nothing less than *mutiny* in the
“ language of the military laws.

To

“ To smother or stifle the charge, for the
“ sake of his high birth and noble connecti-
“ ons, is, in his own judgment, doing an in-
“ justice to the nation : and to seek for any
“ refuge against justice in his extraordinary a-
“ bilities, and more just conceptions, as to the
“ expediency and fitness of those orders he re-
“ ceived from his commander in chief, is o-
“ pening a door for every petty officer to cover
“ his cowardice ; or to favour the enemy in
“ the time of action.

“ Again, what aggravates this disobedience,
“ is the exposing of our allies to the merciless
“ sword of an enemy, that had given most
“ cruel specimens of their barbarity.

“ How wide is such a behaviour from the
“ actions of our ancestors ? the strife amongst
“ those warriors was, who should best obey,
“ and who should encounter most danger.”

K E Y XIII.

Lord George Sackville's vindication of himself,
&c. &c. Stevens, 1 s.

This pretended vindication contains no more
than three letters, which have been published
without his lordship's knowledge or consent ;
and

and for so doing, we hear that the publisher is prosecuted. But, indeed, we may consider this prosecution in two lights; if the letters are not genuine, the imposition deserves chastisement; but if they *are*, which at present we have not the least reason to doubt, it may be looked upon as was the famous *Kentish* petition, in the year 1701. However, we shall give them to our reader just as they appeared, and leave them to make what comments they please.

A Copy of Lord G—— S——'s letter to Col. Fitzroy.

Dear Sir,

Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

“ **T**HE orders of yesterday, you may believe, affect me very sensibly. His serene
 “ highness has been pleased to judge, condemn,
 “ and censure me, without hearing me, in the most
 “ cruel and unprecedented manner; as he never
 “ asked me a single question in explanation
 “ of any thing he might disapprove: and
 “ as he must have formed his opinion upon
 “ the report of others, it was still harder he
 “ would not give me an opportunity of first
 “ speaking to him upon the subject: but you
 “ know, even in more trifling matters, that
 “ hard blows are sometimes unexpectedly gi-
 D “ ven.

“ ven. If any body has a right to say that I
“ hesitated in obeying orders, it is you. I will
“ relate what I know of that, and then appeal
“ to you for the truth of it.

“ When you brought me orders to advance
“ with the British cavalry, I was very near
“ the village of *Halen*, I think it is called ; I
“ mean that place which the *Saxons* burnt. I
“ was there advanced by M. *Malborte's* order,
“ and no further, when you came to me.
“ *Ligonier* followed almost instantly ; he said,
“ the whole cavalry was to advance. I was
“ puzzled what to do, and begged the favour
“ of you to carry me to the duke, that I might
“ ask an explanation of his orders :—But, that
“ no time might be lost, I sent *Smith* with
“ orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they
“ had a wood before they could advance, as
“ you directed ; and I reckoned, by the time
“ I had seen his serene highness, I should find
“ them forming beyond the wood.—This
“ proceeding of mine might possibly be wrong,
“ but I am sure the service could not suffer,
“ as no delay was occasioned by it. — The
“ duke then ordered me to leave some squa-
“ drons upon the right, which I did, and to
“ advance them up to support the infantry.
“ This I declare I did, as fast as I imagined
it

" it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I
 " once halted by lord *Granby* to complete my
 " forming the whole. Upon his advancing
 " the left before the right, I again sent to
 " him to stop:—He said, as the prince had
 " ordered us to advance, he thought we
 " should move forward.—I then let him pro-
 " ceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right
 " up with him as regularly as I could, till we
 " got to the rear of the infantry and our bat-
 " teries. — We both halted together, and
 " afterwards received no order, till that which
 " was brought by colonel *Web* and the duke
 " of *Richmond*, to extend one line towards the
 " morass.—It was accordingly executed; and
 " then, instead of finding the enemy's cavalry
 " to charge, as I expected, the battle was de-
 " clared to be gained, and we were told to
 " dismount our men.

" This, I protest, is all I know of the Mat-
 " ter, and I was never so surprized, as when
 " I heard the Prince was dissatisfied that the
 " cavalry did not move sooner up to the in-
 " fantry.—It is not my business to ask, what
 " the disposition originally was, or to find fault
 " with any thing.—All I insist upon is, that
 " I obeyed the orders I received, as punctually
 " as I was able; and if it was to do over

“ again, I do not think I would have execut-
“ ed them ten minutes sooner than I did, now
“ I know the ground, and what was ex-
“ pected ; but indeed, we were above an hour
“ too late, if it was the duke’s intention to
“ have made the cavalry pass before our in-
“ fantry and artillery, and charge the enemy’s
“ line.—I cannot think that was his meaning,
“ as all the orders ran to sustain our infantry :
“ —and it appears, that both lord *Granby* and
“ I understood we were at our posts, by our
“ halting, when we got to the rear of our
“ foot.

“ I hope I have stated impartially the part
“ of this transaction, that comes within your
“ knowledge.—If I have, I must beg you
“ would declare it, so as I may make use of
“ it in your absence : for it is impossible to sit
“ silent under such a reproach, when I am
“ conscious of having done the best that was
“ in my power.—For God’s sake let me see
“ you, before you go for *England*.

“ I am, dear Sir,

“ Your faithful humble servant,

“ G——S——.”

Copy

*Copy of Colonel Fitzroy's Letter to Lord G——
S——.*

“ My LORD, *Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.*

“ **H**IS serene highness, upon some report
“ made to him by the duke of *Ric-*
“ *mond*, of the situation of the enemy, sent
“ Captain *Ligonier* and myself with orders for
“ the *British* cavalry to advance.—His serene
“ highness was, at this instant, one or two bri-
“ gades beyond the *English* infantry, towards the
“ left.—Upon my arrival on the right of the
“ cavalry, I found Captain *Ligonier* with your
“ Lordship.—Notwithstanding, I declared his
“ serene highness's orders to you : upon which
“ you desired I would not be in an hurry.—I
“ made answer, that galloping had put me
“ out of breath, which made me speak very
“ quick.—I then repeated the Orders for the
“ *British* cavalry to advance towards the left,
“ and at the same time mentioning the circum-
“ stance, that occasioned the orders, added,
“ *That it was a glorious opportunity for the*
“ *English to distinguish themselves, and that*
“ *your lordship by leading them on, would gain*
“ *immortal honour.*

“ You

“ You yet expressed your surprize at the
 “ order, saying, it was impossible the duke
 “ could mean to break the line.—My answer
 “ was, that I delivered his serene highness’s
 “ orders, word for word, as he gave them.
 “ —Upon which you asked, which way the
 “ cavalry was to march, and who was to be
 “ their guide.—I undertook to lead them to-
 “ wards the left round the little wood on their
 “ left, as they were then drawn up, where
 “ they might be little exposed to the enemy’s
 “ cannonade.

“ Your lordship continued to think my or-
 “ ders neither clear nor exactly delivered ; and
 “ expressing your desire to see prince *Ferdi-*
 “ *nand*, ordered me to lead you to him ;
 “ which order I was obeying when we met
 “ his serene highness.—During this time I did
 “ not see the cavalry advance.—Captain *Smith*,
 “ one of your Aids de Camp, once or twice
 “ made me repeat the orders I had before de-
 “ livered to your lordship ; and I hope he
 “ will do me the justice to say, they were
 “ clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilst
 “ we were going to find the duke, as I ima-
 “ gine, being sensible of the clearness of my
 “ orders, and the necessity of their being im-
 “ mediately

“mediately obeyed.—I heard your lordship
“give him some orders.—What they were I
“cannot say—but he immediately rode back
“towards the cavalry.

“Upon my joining the duke, I repeated
“to him the orders I had delivered to you,
“and appealing to his serene highness, to know
“whether they were the same he had honour-
“ed me with, I had the satisfaction to hear him
“declare, they were very exact.—His serene
“highness immediately asked, where the ca-
“valry was; and upon my making answer,
“that lord G—— did not understand the or-
“der, but was coming to speak to his serene
“highness, he expressed his surprize strongly.

“I hope your lordship will think I did
“nothing but my duty, as Aid de Camp, in
“mentioning to his serene highness my orders
“being so much questioned by your lordship.
“I am, &c.”

*Copy of the declaration of Captain Smith, Aid
de Camp to Lord G—— S——.*

Minden, August 3, 1759.

“**W**HAT I have to say with regard to
“the orders Colonel *Fitzroy* brought,
“and to their not being put in execution, is
“—I

" —I heard Lord G—— S—— say, on his
 " receiving them, as they differed from those
 " he had just before received by Captain *Ligonier*, he would speak to the Prince him-
 " self, and accordingly put his horse in a gal-
 " lop to go to him. I immediately went to
 " Colonel *Fitzroy*, and made him repeat the
 " orders to me twice.—I thought it so clear
 " and positive for the *British* cavalry only to
 " advance where he should lead, that I took
 " the liberty to say to his lordship, I
 " did think they were so; and offered to go
 " and fetch them, while he went to the prince,
 " that no time might be lost. His answer was,
 " he had also an order from the prince, from
 " Mr. *Ligonier*, for the whole wing to come
 " away, and he thought it impossible the
 " prince could mean that. I replied, that if
 " he would allow me to fetch the *British*,
 " they were but a part, and if it was wrong,
 " they could soon remedy the fault.—He said,
 " then do it as fast as you can.—Accordingly
 " I went; as fast as my horse could go, to
 " general *Moslyn*.—He knows the rest.—This
 " is all that past, as near as I can recollect.—
 " It was spoke as we galloped, and could not
 " be long about, as I have been on the ground
 " since, and do not believe, when his lordship
 " sent me back, I had above 600 yards to go
 " to general *Moslyn*.

J. SMITH.

KEY XIV.

A Reply to Lord George Sackville's vindication of himself. Kearsley, 6 d.

No sooner did the foregoing letters make their appearance, than the ingenious Mr. J. R—— vamped up a reply, in hopes of selling a sixpenny pamphlet by the means. He begins with telling us the rapid progress of public censure. — And nothing but that we all knew before. Then after a parcel of quotations, which compose two thirds of his work, and some very insignificant remarks, he concludes, “ Thus, my lord, by your own words, “ it appears, that the officers thought it necessary to execute the prince's last orders “ with all possible expedition. Happy had it “ been, if your lordship had joined with them “ in opinion.”

KEY XV.

A letter to the inhabitants of Paddington, on two extraordinary transactions, by John Ketch, Esq; Stevens, 13 ½ d.

Two very extraordinary transactions indeed! one, the removing of the gallows from the neighbourhood of *Paddington*. The other, supposing their new situation will be honoured
E with

with an honourable offender. As the author seems to love dealing in Latin quotations, we shall recommend one to his memory.

Honores mutant mores. Plautus.

For we must really think so of him.

The KEY turned, or no more occasion than a cart has for a third wheel.

A short address from lord George Sackville, to the public. Owen, 6d.

The substance of this address is, his lordship has applied for a court martial, which he hopes will be granted; and the sooner that happens, the happier he shall be; for he is conscious his innocence must appear, when real facts are truly stated and fully proved. Mean time he desires the public will suspend it's judgment till such facts can be produced, which he says will be as soon as the officers capable of giving evidence can leave their posts.

Short observations, on a short address to the public. Fuller, 6d.

As the short address begot the short observations, there is just as much necessity for one, as for the other. However, we would advise all the readers of the former, to peruse the latter;

latter ; since some of the observations are not ill founded ; particularly what is said of *Old Noll's* discipline, and the plans of the late battle. We should not omit to observe, in the writer's biblical words, "*Let not the first of August be named among the days of the year ; let the day in which was fought the battle at M——n, be erased out of our calendar ; even the day in which it was said, part of our army stood still.*"

The Black Book, or a complete key to the late Rattle at Minden. Seymour, 1 s.

This book contains nothing material, except the two following advertisements.

To the Public.

The authors of the *Black Book* have endeavoured to reduce the substance of the many pamphlets, published concerning the present commotion, into their work, for 1 s. Whereas the distinct pieces will cost 13 s. and 9d. half-penny. Such an advantage, it is hoped, the public will immediately perceive, and according to their approbation, shall our work be continued on any future occasion.

To the reader.

On the several pieces mentioned in the *Black Book*, the authors have given the reader their
humble

humble opinion, concerning their merit and
demerit, but, without attempting to mislead
his judgment, as is the custom with our mo-
dern reviewers, who observe the proprietors
and publisher, more than the authors and
work.

...

...

The authors of the book have en-
deavored to reduce the influence of the many
examples, which are given in the book,
to a few, and to select such as will be
most useful to the public. It is hoped
that the public will find them so, and
that they will be able to apply them
to their own work.

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